Deemed University Status for Private Technical and Non-Technical Institutes

1143. SHRI R.P. GOENKA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of private technical and non-technical institutes, that have mushroomed across the country, have requested for grant of Deemed University status;

(b) if so, the details of these institutions, State-wise and the action taken/ proposed to be taken on their requests; and

(c) the details of guidelines laid down for maintaining objectivity in evaluating the private institutes for grant of the required status and the role assigned therefor to the UGC and the AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT [DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA]: (a) and (b) Various institutions have applied for grant of Deemed to be University status. A list of such institutions is annexed as statement (*See* below). Declaration of an institution as Deemed University is a statutory process done on fulfillment of several requirements under the guidelines.

(c) Proposals for Deemed University status are examined in consultation with UGC and AICTE. UGC and AICTE have laid down the guidelines for considering the proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be University. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, provide that an institution should generally be:

(i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which are innovative and very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.

(ii) Making in its areas of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognised as a university capable of further enriching the university system as well as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation.

(iii) Competent to undertake application-oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.

(iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions.

Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to university and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to BA/B.Com/B.Sc. or MA/M.Com/ M.Sc, will not be considered for grant of deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes, and which has adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university. Supplementary assistance for innovation may be considered by the UGC only in such exceptional cases.

Institutions which are imparting routine type of instruction to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition.

In selective cases, outstanding research institutions specialising in Social Sciences, Sciences and Technology can be considered for research degree and highly specialised programmes at the Master's level.

In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the acacdemic programme(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority *e.g.* All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), Indian Nursing Council (INC) etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

This shall, however, not apply to de-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a Deemed to be University.

Statement

List of Proposals received from the Institutions for granting deemed to be University status

As on 20.11.2002

S. No.	Name of Institutions
1	2
	Arunachal Pradesh
1.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar

1	2
	Gujarat
2..	Ambani Institute of Technology, Jamnagar
3.	Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology (DA-IICT), Gandhi Nagar
4.	Nirma Institute of Higher Education, Ahmedabad
5.	Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad
	Haryana
6.	Sushant School of Arts and Architecture, Gurgaon
7.	National Power Training Institute, Faridabad
	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	REC, Srinagar
9.	Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Leh, Ladakh
	Jharkhand
10.	RIT, Jamshedpur
	Karnataka
11.	Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, Belgaum
12.	Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bangalore
13.	JSS Mahavidyapeetha, Mysore
	Kerala
14.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
15.	Kerala Kalamandalam
	Madhya Pradesh
16.	College of Materials Management, Jabalpur
17.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal
18.	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior
19.	Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Gwalior
	Maharashtra
20.	Shirdi Sai Institute of Information Technology, Ahmed Nagar
21.	Dr. D.Y. Patil, Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune
22.	Medical Institutions of Paravara Medical Trust, Loni
23.	Chatrapati Shahu Central Institute of Business Education & Research (SIBER), Kolhapur
24.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Maharashtra

1	2
25.	Anjuman-I-Islamia, Mumbai
26.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai
	Orissa
27.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar
28.	Raven Shaw College, Cuttack
	Punjab
29.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
30.	Apeejay College of Fine Arts, Jalandhar
31.	Centre for Electronics Design and Technology of India, Mohali
	Rajasthan
32.	Mody Institute of Education & Research, Lakshmangarh
33.	Shri Digamber Jain Adarsh Mahila Sanskrit Post Graduate College
	Tamil Nadu
34.	Karunya Institute of Technology & Science, Coimbatore
35.	Amrita Educational Institutions, Coimbatore/Kochi
36.	REC, Thiruchirapalli
37.	Valliammai Society, Chennai (SRM Engineering College)
38.	MGR Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai
39.	Shri Venkateshwara College of Engineering, Sriperumbudur
40.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai
41.	Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi
42.	RVS College of Engineering & Technology, Dindigul
43.	Meenakshi Ammal Dental College and Hospital, Maduravoyal, Chennai
44.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai
	Uttar Pradesh
45.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, NOIDA
46	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Viklang Vishwa Vidyalaya, Chitrakoot Dham
	West Bengal
47.	REC, Durgapur
48.	IIIT, Calcutta
	New Delhi
49.	National Institute of Health & Family Welfare

1	2
50.	International Management Institute
51.	National Institute of Fashion Technology
52.	Apeejay Education Society, Jai Singh Road
53.	Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology
54.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi
55.	National Council of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, New Delhi
56.	Amity School of Engineering and Technology
57.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi
58.	National School of Drama, New Delhi
59.	Rai Foundation, New Delhi
60.	International Centre for Integral Studies (ICIS)

Survey of Continental Shelf

1144. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research has initiated a survey, to establish the outer limit of the country's legal continental shelf;

(b) whether any time-frame has been fixed by which the survey could be completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The continuing phase of survey is expected to be completed by 30th June, 2003.

Redefining the outer Continental Margin

1145. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new norm has been evolved since 1994, which provides for redefinition of the outer continental margin area of coastal States, that permits extension beyond the existing 200 nautical miles;